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On the Analyticity in Time of Solutions of Initial Boundary Value Problems for Semi-Linear Parabolic Differential Equations with Monotone Nonlinearity (非線形問題の解析 : Analysis of Nonlinear Problems, RIMS, 1974)

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On the analyticity in time of solutions of initial boundary value problems for semi-linear parabolic differential equations with monotone nonlinearity

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In this note we consider the following initial boundary value problems:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} &= \Delta u + f(u) \\ \text{(I.B.V.P.)} \quad u(t, x)|_{\partial\Omega} &= 0 \\ u(0, x) &= a(x), \end{aligned}$$

where  $\Omega$  is a bounded domain in  $R^n$  with smooth boundary  $\partial\Omega$ .

The purpose of this note is to report that solutions of (I.B.V.P.) are extensible holomorphically in time  $t$  to a sector  $\Sigma_\theta = \{t \in \mathbb{C}; |\arg t| < \theta\}$  in the complex domain which does not depend on initial values, if the nonlinear term  $f(u)$  is a monotone decreasing polynomial.

Let us now introduce definitions to state results.

**Definition 1.** A polynomial with real coefficients  $f(u)$  is said to be monotone or to satisfy condition (M), if  $f(0)=0$  and  $f'(u) \leq 0$  for  $-\infty < u < +\infty$ .

**Examples.**  $f(u) = -u^{2p+1}$ ,  $-u-u^3$ ,  $-u^3-u^5$ .

**Definition 2.** A polynomial with real coefficients  $f(u)$  is said to be monotone on  $R^+ = [0, \infty)$  or satisfy condition  $(M_+)$ , if  $f(0) = 0$  and  $f'(u) \leq 0$  for  $0 \leq u < \infty$ .

**Examples.**  $f(u) = -u^{2p}$ ,  $-u-u^4$ ,  $-u^2-u^6$ .

**Theorem 1.** Suppose that the nonlinear term  $f(u)$  in (I.B.V.P.) satisfies condition (M) and the initial value  $a=a(x)$  is real-valued and boundedly continuous in  $\Omega$ . Then there is a sector  $\Sigma_{\theta_0} = \{t; |\arg t| < \theta_0\}$  in the complex domain which is independent of  $a(x)$  such that the solution  $u(t, x)$  of (I.B.V.P.) is analytically extensible in  $t$  to the sector.

**Theorem 2.** Suppose that the nonlinear term  $f(u)$  in (I.B.V.P.) satisfies condition  $(M_+)$  and the initial value  $a = a(x)$  is a nonnegative and boundedly continuous function. Then there is a sector  $\Sigma_{\theta_0} = \{t; |\arg t| < \theta_0\}$  in the complex domain which does not depend on  $a(x)$  such that the nonnegative solution  $u(t, x)$  of (I.B.V.P.) is analytically extensible in  $t$  to the sector.

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